(iv) Ministry of Home Affairs has written to all State Governments to lend a helping hand to the field formations to curb poaching and illegal trade in wildlife.

(v) A Special Coordination and Enforcement Committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Environment and Forests), Government of India for control of poaching and illegal trade in wildlife.

(vi) In the recent meeting of Indian Board on Wildlife, it was resolved to declare the wildlife and forest as a priority sector and fill up all the vacant posts of the frontline staff immediately and also to provide basic infrastructure necessary for efficient discharge of duties by them.

Statement

Population of tigers in the country as reported by the States

Sl. No.	Name of the States	2001-02
1.	Andhra Pradesh	192
2.	Assam	354
3.	Chhattisgarh	227
4.	Maharashtra	238
5.	Mizoram	4
6.	Orissa	173
7.	Rajasthan	58
8.	Tamil Nadu	60
9.	Uttar Pradesh	284
10.	Uttaranchal	251
11.	West Bengal	349

NFAP in Gujarat

339. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the composition and objectives of the National Forestry Action Programme (NFAP);

(b) the land earmarked for implementation of the programme in Gujarat; and

(c) the details of land earmarked for each main and sub-programmes under the main components?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) The National Forestry Action Plan (NFAP) is a compilation of the State Forestry Action Programmes formulated by the State/Union Territory Governments. National Forestry Action Programme (NFAP) is a comprehensive strategic long term plan for the next twenty years to address the issues underlying the major problems of the forestry sector, in line with the National Forest Policy, 1988. The objective of the NFAP is to bring one-third area of the country under forest/free cover and to arrest deforestation for achieving sustainable development of forests.

The National Forestry Action Programme has five main components:

1. Protect Existing Forest Resources.
2. Improve Forest Productivity.
3. Reduce Total Demand.
4. Strengthen Policy and Institutional Framework.
5. Expand Forest Area.

(b) The total land earmarked for implementation of National Forestry Action Programme (NFAP) in Gujarat is 2.62 million hectares.

(c) The details of land earmarked for each main and sub-programme under main components are as given below:

Programme/Sub-Programme		Physical Target (million hectares)
1		2
1. *Improve Forest Productivity*		
(a)	Restoration of degraded forests	0.20
(b)	Reboisment of denuded forests	0.24
(c)	Savannaland development	0.24
(d)	Grassland development	0.02
(e)	Desert border immobilization	0.02
(f)	Mangrove restoration	0.01
(g)	Coastal border restoration	0.01
	TOTAL (1)	**0.74**

1		2
2. *Expand Forest Area*		
(a)	Strip plantation	0.02
(b)	Village woodlots	0.03
(c)	Saline land development	0.01
(d)	Seeding for distribution	1.82
	TOTAL (2)	**1.88**
	GRAND TOTAL	**2.62**

World Congress on Environment Management

340. SHRI NANA DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the three-day Fourth World Congress on Environment Management was held in mid June, 2002, in order to protect the fragile eco-system of the Himalayas, so as to safeguard the environment;

(b) if so, what were the recommendations of Palampur declaration; and

(c) what steps are being taken by Government to get them implemented?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) to (c) A three-day Fourth World Congress on Environment Management was organised from 7th to 9th June, 2002 in Palampur, Himachal Pradesh by the World Environment Foundation, New Delhi. The recommendations of Palampur Declaration were focussed on sustainable development and included:

— Partnership in action for sustainability.

— Resource productivity.

— Innovation and creativity.

— Governance structure.